

LIB

Before they did oppress the people, only by colour of a *law* custom, they did afterwards use the same oppressions by warrant.

3. Luffful; libidinous.

He is not lolling on a *lewd* love bed,
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

Then *lewd* Anchemolus he laid in dust,
Who stain'd his stepdam's bed with impious lust. *Dryden.*

LE'WDLY. *adj.* [from *lewd*.] Wickedly; naughtily.

1. Wickedly; naughtily.

A sort of naughty persons, *lewdly* bent,
Have practis'd dangerously against your state. *Shakespeare.*

2. Libidinally; lustfully.

He lov'd fair lady Elfred, *lewdly* lov'd,
Whose wanton pleasures him too much did please,
That quite his heart from Guendelinc remov'd. *Spenser.*

So *lewdly* dull his idle works appear,
The wretched texts deserve no comments here. *Dryden.*

LE'WDNESS. *n. f.* [from *lewd*.] Lustful licentiousness.

Suffer no *lewdness*, nor indecent speech,
Th' apartment of the tender youth to reach. *Dryd. Juven.*

Damianus's letter to Nicholas is an authentick record
of the *lewdness* committed under the reign of Caligula. *Atterbury.*

LE'WDSTER. *n. f.* [from *lewd*.] A lecher; one given to criminal pleasures.

Against such *lewdsters*, and their lechery,
Those that betray them do no treachery. *Shakespeare.*

LE'WTS D'OR. *n. f.* [French.] A golden French coin, in value twelve livres, now settled at seventeen shillings. *Dict.*

LEXICOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *λεξις* and *γραφω*; *lexicographie*, French.] A writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge, that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words.

Commentators and *lexicographers* acquainted with the Syriac language, have given these hints in their writings on scripture.

Watts's *Improvement of the Mind.*

LEXICOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *λεξις* and *γραφω*.] The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LEXICON. *n. f.* [from *λεξις*.] A dictionary; a book teaching the signification of words.

Though a linguist should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet if he had not studied the solid things in them as well as the words and *lexicons*, yet he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man as any yeoman competently wise in his mother dialect only.

Milton.

LEY. *n. f.*

Ley, lee, lay, are all from the Saxon leag, a field or pasture, by the usual melting of the letter x or g. *Giles's Cam.*

LI'ABLE. *n. f.* [from *liab*, from *liar*, old French.] Obnoxious; not exempt; subject.

But what is strength without a double share
Of wisdom? vast, unwieldy, burthenome,
Proudly secure, yet *liable* to fall
By weakest subtleties. *Milton's Agonistes.*

The English boast of Spenser and Milton, who neither of them want'd genius or learning; and yet both of them are *liable* to many censures.

Dryden's *Juvenal.*

This, or any other scheme, coming from a private hand, might be *liable* to many defects.

Swift.

LIAR. *n. f.* [from *lie*.] This word would analogically be *liar*; but this orthography has prevailed, and the convenience of distinction from *liar*, he who lies down, is sufficient to confirm it. One who tells falsehood; one who wants veracity.

She's like a *liar*, gone to burning hell!

'Twas I that kill'd her. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He approves the common *liar*, fame,
Who speaks him thus at Rome. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

I do not reject his observation as untrue, much less condemn the person himself as a *liar*, whensoever it seems to be contradicted.

Boyle.

Thy better soul abhors a *liar's* part,
Wife is thy voice, and noble is thy heart. *Pope's Odyssey.*

LI'ARD. *adj.*

1. Mingled roan.

2. *Liard* in Scotland denotes gray-haired; as, he's a *liard* old man.

LIBA'TION. *n. f.* [from *libatio*, Latin.] A libation in honour of some deity.

In digging new earth pour in some wine, that the vapour of the earth and wine may comfort the spirits, provided it be not taken for a heathen sacrifice, or *libation* to the earth.

Bacon's *Natural History.*

2. The wine so poured.

They had no other crime to object against the Christians, but that they did not offer up *libations*, and the smoke of sacrifices, to dead men.

Stillington's *Rom. Idolatry.*

The goblet then she took, with nectar crown'd,
Sprinkling the first *libations* on the ground. *Dryden's Æn.*

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LI'BEARD. *n. f.* [from *libard*, German; *leopardus*, Lat.] A leopard.

Make the *libard* stern,
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did yearn.

Spenser's *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

The *libard*, and the tiger, as the mole
Rising, the crumbled earth above them threw. *Milton.*

The torrid parts of Africa are by Pilo resembled to a *libard's* skin, the distance of whose spots represent the different parts of habitations, or towns of Africa. *Brerewood.*

LI'BEL. *n. f.* [from *libellus*, Latin; *libelle*, French.]

1. A satire; defamatory writing; a lampoon.

Are we reproached for the name of Christ? that ignominy serves but to advance our future glory; every such *libel* here becomes panegyric there. *Decay of Piety.*

Good heav'n! that fots and knaves should be so vain,
To wish their vile resemblance may remain!
And stand recorded, at their own request,
To future days, a *libel* or a jest. *Dryden.*

2. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing against a person in court.

To LI'BEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spread defamation; generally written or printed.

Sweet scrawls to fly about the streets of Rome:
What's this but *libelling* against the senate? *Shakespeare.*

He, like a privileged spy, whom nothing can
Discredit, *libels* now 'gainst each great man. *Dante.*

To LI'BEL. *v. a.* To satirize; to lampoon;

Is then the peage of England any thing dishonoured when a peer suffers for his treason? if he be *libelled*, or any way defamed, he has his scandalum magnatum to punish the offender. *Dryden.*

But what is pure which envious tongues will spare?
Some wicked wits have *libelled* all the fair. *Pope.*

LI'BELEER. *n. f.* [from *libel*.] A defamer by writing; a lampooner.

Our common *libellers* are as free from the imputation of wit, as of morality. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The squibs are those who, in the common phrase, are called *libellers* and lampooners. *Tatler.*

The common *libellers*, in their invectives, tax the church with an insatiable desire of power and wealth, equally common to all bodies of men. *Swift.*

LI'BELOUS. *n. f.* [from *libel*.] Defamatory.

His majesty gave not an intire country to any, much less did he grant jura regalia, or any extraordinary liberties. *Davies.*

4. Relaxation of restraint.

5. Leave; permission.

I shall take the *liberty* to consider a third ground, which, with some men, has the same authority. *Locke.*

LI'BERAL. *adj.* [from *liberalis*, Latin; *liberal*, French.]

1. Not mean; not low in birth; not low in mind.

2. Becoming a gentleman.

3. Munificent; generous; bountiful; not parcimonious.

Her name was Mercy, which was known over all
To be both gracious and eke *liberal*. *Spenser's Fa. Queen.*

Sparing would shew a worse sin than ill doctrine.
Men of his way should be most *liberal*,
They're set here for examples. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Needs must the pow'r
That made us, and for us this ample world,
Be infinitely good, and of his good
As *liberal* and free, as infinite. *Milton.*

There is no art better than to be *liberal* of praise and commendation to others, in that wherein a man's self hath any perfection. *Bacon's Essay.*

The *liberal* are secure alone;
For what we frankly give, for ever is our own. *Granville.*

Several clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, are, in their sermons, very *liberal* of all those which they find in ecclesiastical writers, as if it were our duty to understand them. *Swift.*

LIBERALITY. *n. f.* [from *liberalitas*, Latin; *liberalité*, Fr.] Munificence; bounty; generosity; generous proflusion.

Why should he despair, that knows to court
With words, fair looks, and *liberality*? *Shakespeare.*

Such moderation with thy bounty join,
That thou may'st nothing give that is not thine;
That *liberality* is but cast away,
Which makes us borrow what we cannot pay. *Dryden.*

LIBERALLY. *adv.* [from *liberal*.] Bountifully; bountifully; largely.

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men *liberally*, and upbraided not. *James i. 5.*

LI'BERTINE. *n. f.* [from *libertin*, French.]

1. One unconfin'd; one at liberty.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd *libertine*, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

2. One who lives without restraint or law.

Man, the lawless *libertine*, may rove
Free and unquestion'd. *Roscoe's Jane Shore.*

Want of power is the only bound that a *libertine* puts to his views upon any of the sex. *Clarissa.*

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2. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion.

They say this town is full of couzenage,
As nimble jugglers, that deceive the eye;
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many such like *libertines* of sin. *Shakespeare.*

That word may be applied to some few *libertines* in the audience. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

3. [In law; *libertinus*, Lat.] A freedman; or rather, the son of a freedman.

Some persons are forbidden to be accusers on the score of their sex, as women; others on the score of their age, as pupils and infants; others on the score of their conditions, as *libertines* against their patrons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LI'BERTINE. *adj.* [from *libertin*, French.] Licentious; irreligious.

There are men that marry not, but chuse rather a *libertine* and impure single life, than to be yoked in marriage. *Bacon.*

Might not the queen make diligent enquiry, if any person about her should happen to be of *libertine* principles or morals. *Swift's Project for Advancement of Religion.*

LI'BERTINISM. *n. f.* [from *libertine*.] Irreligion; licentiousness of opinions and practice.

That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished all at once, and a spirit of liberty and *libertinism*, of infidelity and profaneness, started up in the room of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

LI'BERTY. *n. f.* [from *liberté*, French; *libertas*, Latin.]

1. Freedom, as opposed to slavery.

My master knows of your being here, and hath threatened to put me into everlasting *liberty*, if I tell you of it; for he swears, he'll turn me away. *Shakespeare.*

O *liberty*! thou goddess, heav'nly bright!
Profuse of blis, and pregnant with delight,
Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign. *Addison.*

2. Freedom, as opposed to necessity.

Liberty is the power in any agent to do, or forbear, any particular action, according to the determination, or thought of the mind, whereby either of them is preferred to the other. *Locke.*

As it is in the motions of the body, so it is in the thoughts of our minds: where any one is such, that we have power to take it up, or lay it by, according to the preference of the mind, there we are at *liberty*. *Locke.*

3. Privilege; exemption; immunity.

His majesty gave not an intire country to any, much less did he grant jura regalia, or any extraordinary liberties. *Davies.*

4. Relaxation of restraint.

5. Leave; permission.

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2. One

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other times. These kinds are called, the one a *libration* in longitude, and the other a *libration* in latitude. Besides this, there is a third kind, which they call an apparent *libration*, and which consists in this, that when the moon is at her greatest elongation from the south, her axis being then almost perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptick, the sun must enlighten towards the north pole of the moon some parts which he did not before, and that, on the contrary, some parts of those which he enlightened towards the opposite pole are obscured; and this produces the same effect which the *libration* in latitude does. *Dict. Trev.*

Those planets which move upon their axis, do not all make intire revolutions; for the moon maketh only a kind of *libration*, or a reciprocated motion on her own axis. *Grew.*

LI'BRATORY. *adj.* [from *libre*, Lat.] Balancing; playing like a balance.

LICE, the plural of *loose*.

Red blisters rising on their paps appear,
And flaming carbuncles, and noisome fwart,
And clammy dews, that loathsome *lice* beget;
Till the slow creeping evil eats his way. *Dryden's Virg.*

LI'CEBANE. *n. f.* [from *lice* and *bane*.] A plant.

LICENCE. *n. f.* [from *licentia*, Latin; *licence*, French.]

1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and necessary restraint.

Some of the wiser seeing that a popular *licence* is indeed the many-headed tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make *Musidorus* their chief. *Sidney.*

Taunt my faults
With such full *licence*, as both truth and malice
Have power to utter. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

They baul for freedom in their senseless moods,
And still revolt when truth would let them free;
Licence they mean, when they cry liberty. *Milton.*

The privilege that ancient poets claim,
Now turn'd to *licence* by too just a name. *Ressemmon.*

Though this be a state of liberty, yet it is not a state of *licence*; though man, in that state, have an uncontrollable liberty to dispose of his person or possessions, yet he has not liberty to destroy himself.

2. A grant of permission.

They sent some to bring them a *licence* from the senate. *Judith xi. 14.*

Those few abstract names that the schools forged, and put into the mouths of their scholars, could never yet get admittance into common use, or obtain the *licence* of publick approbation. *Locke.*

We procured a *licence* of the duke of Parma to enter the theatre and gallery. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Liberty; permission.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have *licence* to answer for himself. *Acts.*

To LICENCE. *v. a.* [from *licencier*, French.]

1. To set at liberty.

He would play well, and willingly, at some games of greatest attention, which shewed, that when he listed he could *licence* his thoughts. *Wotton.*

2. To permit by a legal grant.

Wit's titans brav'd the skies,
And the press groan'd with *licenc'd* blasphemies. *Pope.*

LI'CENSER. *n. f.* [from *licencier*.] A granter of permission; commonly a tool of power.

LICENTIATE. *n. f.* [from *licentiat*, low Latin.]

1. A man who uses *licence*.

The *licentiates* somewhat licentious, least they should prejudice poetical liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling or rejecting a letter, if the sense fall aptly. *Camden.*

2. A degree in Spanish universities.

A man might, after that time, sue for the degree of a *licentiate* or master in this faculty. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To LICENTIATE. *v. a.* [from *licentier*, French.] To permit; to encourage by *licence*.

We may not hazard either the stifling of generous inclinations, or the *licentiating* of any thing that is coarse. *L'Estrange.*

LICENTIOUS. *n. f.* [from *licencieux*, French; *licentious*, Latin.]

1. Unrestrained by law or morality.

Later ages pride, like corn-fed steed,
Abus'd her plenty, and fat swollen encase,
To all *licentious* lust, and gan exceed
The measure of her mean, and natural first need. *Fa. Qu.*

Should'st thou hear I were *licentious*?
And that this body, consecrate to thee,
With ruffian lust should be contaminate. *Shakespeare.*

2. Presumptuous; unconfined.

The Tyber, whose *licentious* waves,
So often overflow'd the neighbouring fields,
Now runs a smooth and inoffensive course. *Ressemmon.*

LICENTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *licentious*.] With too much liberty